

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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PROVERBS.

Say not unto thy neighbor, "Go and come again, and to-morrow I will give," when thou hast it by thee.
Devise not evil against thy neighbor, seeing he dwelleth securely by thee.

Commander Peary seems to be suffering from having too few friends among those who know him.

Terrific storms at Key West and in Tennessee, but the blue skies bending over St. Cloud are unshadowed.

Gov. Harmon is taking long chances. All the electric juice in his Presidential boom depends upon his re-election as Governor of Ohio.

The Indianapolis News has the fairness to admit that the tariff cannot be reasonably blamed for the kind of hats that women choose to wear.

President Taft's tour is teaching people a great deal of valuable knowledge about the geography, population and resources of our great country.

The execution of Prof. Ferrer was a distinct challenge to the Socialists and Anarchists to do their worst, and has a high element of courage in it, if nothing else.

The New York World had to beg the visitors to the Hudson-Fulton celebration not to consider the horse cars that still remain on some of the lines as relics of the Henry Hudson period and carry them off for souvenirs.

Great Britain has named her three latest dreadnoughts the Indomitable, Indefatigable and Indeflexible. It is now up to Germany to build something more scarier, more tireless and more bendless.

Until the Socialists are less ready to brand those who are working with them as "traitors to the cause," there need not be very much fear of any formidable campaign against thrift and temperance.

We always admired the sanguine cheerfulness of Col. Henry Watterson, but never so much as now, when he is about to start to Kansas City to bring about harmony and fraternal love among the Missouri Democrats.

Now the electric fan is a menace to health. The Hospital of London claims that it is an energetic instrument in the distribution of bacteria, greatly increasing their numbers and spreading their baleful influence. This is all right for Winter talk, but next Summer we will have the fans all the same.

The Commercial Agency reports a gratifying decrease of failures in groceries and general stores for September, 1909, as compared with the same month of the previous year. The reports indicate that not only has there been a great decrease for the month, but the quarter also shows a decrease, with the last months making a better showing than the two preceding ones.

It is to be hoped that the Kaiser will accept Mr. Carnegie's invitation to visit the United States. He would receive a welcome here such as First, for the great people here represent, next, for himself. There are a hundred times as many people in this country who admire Germany and the Germans than in any other.

The best support of Cook's and Peary's unsupported statements that they reached the North Pole comes from the fact that they were absent from all civilization for from 15 to 18 months, and that it was just as easy to go toward the North Pole as to go anywhere else. The climate and the conditions at the pole were no different from those where they were, and they might as well have been traveling toward the North Pole as lying idle in their igloos.

No one has contributed more to the vast fund of misinformation with which this country has been deluged than the writers of the disappearing red man. We have had poems and near poems, essays and almost essays, and poor imitations of eloquence beyond endurance over the woes of "Lo, the poor Indian." Somehow, the statistics confute all this weeping and wailing, as statistics have an unpleasant habit of treating those who think it is their main business in life to cry aloud and spare none. Instead of driving the red man off the face of the earth, he seems to be increasing in numbers, and the Indian Bureau finds that it has on its hands fully 40,000 more Indians than it had 20 years ago, and everything points to a still greater increase in the years to come.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE BILL.

The following is the bill THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will urge Congress to pass at the coming session.

AN ACT

To Amend the Act of June 27, 1890, the Act of February 6, 1907, and Other Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That any person who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late civil war, or 60 days in the war with Mexico, and who has been honorably discharged therefrom, and who has reached the age of 62 years or over, shall, upon making proof of such facts according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the pension roll, and be entitled to receive a pension as follows: In case such person has reached the age of 62 years, \$15 per month; 65 years, \$20 per month; 70 years, \$30 per month; 75 years or over, \$40 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Bureau of Pensions after the passage and approval of this Act: *Provided*, that pensioners who are 62 years of age or over, and who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Bureau of Pensions, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, receive the benefits of this Act; and nothing herein contained shall prevent any pensioner or person entitled to a pension from prosecuting his claim and receiving a pension under any other general or special act: *Provided*, that no person shall receive a pension under any other law at the same time or for the same period that he is receiving a pension under the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, further, that no person who is now receiving or shall hereafter receive a greater pension under any other general or special law than he would be entitled to receive under the provisions herein shall be pensionable under this Act.

SEC. 2. That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed hereunder.

SEC. 3. That the clauses in the Acts of June 27, 1890, May 9, 1900, and February 6, 1907, denying pensions to widows of soldiers, sailors and marines, who married their husbands subsequent to June 27, 1890, are hereby repealed.

"UNCLE SAM MUST BE A GENTLEMAN."

Many years ago, when Congress was discussing the obligations of the United States to its bondholders, Senator Jos. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, laid down the great principle that "Uncle Sam must be a gentleman." He meant by that that when the Government put out its promissory notes to get money in its time of need it must pay those notes in full without quibbling and pettifoggery with its creditors. When the Government was in sore stress for money at the darkest periods of the war it begged financiers to come to its help, and these drove the hardest possible bargains with it. Many hundred millions—in fact, most of the money raised for the prosecution of the war—were obtained by selling these bonds for the depreciated greenbacks. The interest on these was paid in gold, and when they matured the question came up of paying the principal likewise in gold. That is, when a man loaned \$100 in greenbacks to the Government he bought with them a \$100 bond. At one time the greenbacks fell to the value of 33 cents, so that in reality he only lent the Government \$33. Upon this \$33 he got every year \$6 in gold interest. When the bond matured the question came up whether the Government should pay him in gold or in the same money which he had lent, which was then worth 60 or 70 cents on the dollar. A powerful party arose in the country, which advocated the repayment to the bondholders of the same kind of money which he had lent, and it was held by them that he had made a very good bargain, since the money which would be repaid him was worth from 50 to 100 per cent more than that which he had lent. It was at this time that Gen. Hawley uttered his notable saying, which became the rule of the Government in dealing with its creditors. This determination that Uncle Sam should be a gentleman received the heartiest support of the veterans who had fought the war thru and who were then the controlling element in our politics. It was thru their votes and their untiring support that the measure was carried thru and the bondholders received payment in gold for the bonds which they had bought so cheaply. To do this the veterans, who were then the great body of the wage-earners and wealth-producers of the country, submitted to the most onerous taxation. Everything that they bought, used or ate was taxed, from the matches with which they lighted the fire in the morning to the soothing slirp which they gave to their babies at midnight. They made this contribution to the financial honor of the Government as cheerfully as they had given their lives and the strength of their young manhood to the service of the country on the march and the field of battle. The result was that the money-lenders received billions of dollars in principal, interest and allowances, which they would not have gotten had the opposition prevailed and the Government paid off its bonds as a powerful party was trying to compel.

We claim that a generous provision for the old age of those veterans, and which is contemplated in our National Tribune pension bill, is just as necessary to constitute Uncle Sam a gentleman as was his punctilious repayment to the letter of his obligations to the bondholders. The men who will receive the benefits of the increase in rates, the men who are getting pensions to-day, represent a class of young men who, in addition to their services in the field, gave more in actual money to the Government than the bondholders lent to it. Every man who served the Government in the army or navy made a financial sacrifice to do this. If he was a farmer boy, a mechanic or a business man, he gave up great opportunities for making money to accept the meager \$12 a month, with the slender clothing and food allowance which the Government offered him. We have before computed that this sacrifice of wages and opportunities must have averaged at least \$2,500 to every man who served three years in the army or navy. Multiplying this by the 2,220,273 enlistments reduced to a three-year basis, we have the immense aggregate of over \$4,000,000,000 voluntarily contributed by the men who fought the war thru to victory. Reduced to a gold standard, the money-lenders lent the Government only about \$2,500,000,000.

Therefore, to raise the rates as contemplated in The National Tribune pen-

sion bill is to repay to those who may live for a few years longer only a small portion of what they and those they represent sacrificed for the salvation of the Government. This is the purely financial side of the argument, and should appeal strongly to those who are estimating the war in dollars and cents and the treatment by the Government of its various creditors. The whole world applauded Uncle Sam's "gentlemanliness" in so scrupulously paying his debts to the money-lenders, and there will be the same applause for the Government showing the same scrupulous care for those who gave it what money could not purchase. In raising the rates of pension for the men who have now passed the earning period of life and giving them a comfortable abundance for their last years the Government will be exhibiting the same keen sense of financial honor that it showed in paying the money-lenders to the last cent of its financial obligations to them.

RAISE THE MAINE.

At the last session of the Maine Legislature the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas for 11 long years the wreck of the battleship Maine, with more than 200 of our brave sailors who went down with it, has remained in the mud and slime of Havana Harbor, a danger to shipping and a monument of neglect, oblivion and National shame; and whereas Hon. Wm. Sulzer, of New York, is endeavoring to have a bill passed by Congress for the removal of the wreck and the proper interment of the bodies of the seamen therein contained; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the people of the State of Maine, in Legislature assembled, do hereby most heartily urge the Maine Senators and Representatives in Congress to do their utmost to obtain immediate favorable action on the Sulzer bill; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolve be forthwith sent to the President of the United States, Secretary of the Navy, each member of the Maine delegation in the United States Congress and one to Hon. William Sulzer, of New York."

Undoubtedly this resolution voices the feelings and wishes of the great mass of the people in the United States. It is not at all to our credit that the wreck of the Maine, full of gloomy memories and reeking with the cruelty and injustice of the Spanish rule, shall remain where it is, a danger to navigation and a disgraceful reminder to the harbor. It is a necessary sequence of our work of liberation in Cuba and our lifting from that beautiful island the incubus of centuries of Spanish oppression and wrongs, that we should remove from a most conspicuous place in Cuba the last reminder of that dreary time. The wreck is the burial place of a number of our gallant sailors, and these should be transferred to our own soil, the country for whose flag they fought, and should sleep forever beneath its protecting folds.

We trust that other Legislatures, public bodies and meetings will take an interest in this matter, and bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon Congress to have the wreck raised, and the bodies of the seamen imprisoned therein brought home for proper interment.

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Under date of Oct. 13, 1909, the Civil Service Commission adopted a minute from which the following is an extract: "The element of age will be discontinued as a separate ratable subject in all of the Commission's examinations, and the non-educational or trades examinations will consist of the subjects of experience and physical ability."

The effect of this is to do away with the handicap of age, and it will not be reckoned hereafter separately as an element of disability, but will be considered along with other facts in determining the question of capacity. It is believed that the practice which heretofore prevailed of rating age as a separate element has been a distinct disadvantage to the veterans of the war of '61-'65. This action was taken at the instance of Past Commander-in-Chief Black, who is President of the B. O. B.

The Missouri temperance men have begun with a vim a campaign for State-wide prohibition, with Wm. L. Wallace, of Kansas City, to fire the opening gun at Mexico. The program is to get up a monster petition to invoke the initiative and referendum act to hold an election to determine whether Missouri shall abolish the saloon.

RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER WARNER.

A disturbing rumor appeared in the Associated Press dispatches that Col. Vespaian Warner, Commissioner of Pensions, felt the pressure of his private business so heavily upon him that he was inclined to resign. Every veteran and friend of that is not true, and that Col. Warner can be persuaded to remain in the office in which he has given such great satisfaction. Col. Warner has made an ideal Commissioner of Pensions, combining a sincere desire for justice to the veterans with quite unusual executive ability in managing his great office and executing the pension laws according to their exact intent and purport. No one has wanted the Pension Bureau to give the veterans and their widows any more than the exact provisions of the law, but they have wanted this law to be properly interpreted and the veterans and their widows given the full benefits of it. This Col. Warner has done in a most satisfactory manner. He has gone still farther in such reorganization of his office as to get the most work out of it with the least friction. For the first time in its history the business of the office has been made current, and every application before it promptly acted upon. This has been done with the working force of the office as Col. Warner found it. The veterans and their widows employed in the office have been given the greatest consideration and retained in employment wherever possible. Under the system inaugurated by the Commissioner all the clerks have done good work and rendered the Government full service. There is not a Bureau in the Government in which there is less friction and yet which does as much effective work per capita as the Pension Bureau. It is an object-lesson to other Bureau Chiefs who have made so much pretense and accompanied with tyranny and bitter feeling, without accomplishing anything like the results in the Pension Bureau.

VERSES BY DR. ELIOT.

The old definition of a critic is a man who has failed in his vocation, and this would seem to be illustrated by Dr. Eliot's compositions to ornament the panels over the grand entrances to the new station at Washington. For a generation Dr. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard University, has passed as the foremost critic of the country, and has had his sneer and depreciation for every effort of other men, from the fighting of the battles of the Union to managing the party organizations, writing books, painting pictures and behavior in the parlor. President Eliot was asked to write five inscriptions symbolizing electricity, invention, farming, transportation and character. He has completed his work and submitted his productions. The first reading of them shows how a man may miss great opportunities. He had his chance to say some things, as Lincoln, Ingalls, Ingalls and other masters of the English language, words that would fasten themselves in men's minds, formulate their thoughts and live thru the ages, but a more commonplace lot of stuff, however, never appeared in the Baldwinville Bugle Horn of Liberty over a new turnpike or the completed bridge, or even an "egg" which had been laid on the editor's table. The following in order are the inscriptions:

Fire, the greatest of discoveries.
Enabling man to live in many climates,
Of human speech over land and sea,
Greatest servant of man,
Itself unknown.

Sweetener of hut and hall,
Bringer of life out of naught,
Freedom, O fairest of all
The daughters of time and thought.

Man's imagination has conceived all
Numbers and letters, all tools, vessels,
And shelters, every art and trade, all
Philosophy and poetry, and all politics.
The truth shall make you free.

The farm, best home of the family, main
Source of National wealth, foundation
Of civilized society, the natural providence.

The old mechanic arts, controlling new
forces,
Build new highways for goods and men,
Override the ocean and make the very
Ether carry human thought.

Any high school boy or girl ought to do as well as this for a Friday composition.

AIRSHIP DANGERS.

There is something discouraging all the time, and now it develops that lightning is one of the terrors of balloons and airships generally which aeronauts especially dread. A very small spark is sufficient to explode the immense gas bag, and the greatest precaution must be taken to prevent this. Metal plates, even of small size, are quite dangerous, and Prof. Volkman has found that a piece of metal as big as the palm of the hand is an element of danger. This makes the construction of such airships as Zeppelins particularly hazardous, since the combination of metal parts with the gas bag are very risky in a thunderstorm. The combination of the gas bag with the gasoline tank in the presence of electrical charges is about as dangerous a contraption as can be devised. When the netting and ropes become wet they are electrical conductors, and the drag rope is especially so from its liability to generate sparks in striking the earth, trees or other obstacles. It is claimed that the aeroplanes are much safer, because the motor and the aeroplane's body are too small to cause discharges dangerous to life to pass between them.

One can never tell anything about a man from the clothes he wears. One of the most ministerial-looking men that a Washington street-car conductor ever saw, a dignified, sanctimonious-looking mulatto, with a straight coat, white spats and a silk hat, backed the conductor up into a corner at a conveniently dark place and wrenched from him his collections of fares and his pair of tickets, making good his escape.

NEARING END OF THE DICTATOR.

It looks as if President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, was approaching the usual finish of a South American dictator. Any day we may hear the customary announcement that he has taken refuge on a foreign man-of-war, which will take him and the riches he has accumulated by spoliation to Europe, where he will pass the rest of his days in the society of his ilk. For five years Gen. Jose Santos Zelaya has been a highly disturbing element among the Central American Republics, and also he is undoubtedly the strongest and ablest of his compeers, his strength and ability has been generally exercised harmfully. While he has aimed to be the main figure in Central America, yet his domination did not contribute to the much-desired end of uniting the five Republics into one fair-sized State. Our Government succeeded in getting an International Court of Arbitration established at Cartago, with a representative in it of each of the five Republics. This was in the hopes that it would avoid the perennial rows among the Republics which are styled "wars," much to the annoyance of outside people and the disturbance of those who are trying to build up the country. The other little countries complain bitterly that Zelaya has been dominating the Court to their injury. Zelaya has stirred up a host of enemies in every direction until it looks as if they are now powerful enough to overthrow him. The policy of our Government and that of Mexico is to in some way get rid of the States Rights Jealousies and rivalries of the five puny little Republics and consolidate them into one State, which will make for the peace and prosperity of all and the comfort of other countries.

Nicaragua is about as big as the State of New York, with but 350,000 people, most of them being Indians, mulattos, negroes and mixed bloods, with probably about 1,500 Europeans and descendants of Europeans. Costa Rica is about as large as New Hampshire and Vermont, with a population of 335,000 people, of whom only 7,000 are Europeans and descendants of Europeans, the rest being of the same mixed character as the Nicaraguans. Salvador is about as large as Massachusetts, but has next to the largest and the most advanced population. There are something over 1,000,000 people in the country, but there is a larger proportion of European blood among the inhabitants than in the others. Three-fourths of the people are mixed blood, with the pure Indians making up the other fourth. Guatemala is about the size of New York or Louisiana, with a population of 1,850,000, of which 60 per cent are pure Indians, with the other 40 per cent mixed blood. Honduras is about the size of Pennsylvania, Mississippi or Louisiana, and has a population of 500,000, of whom one-fifth are uncivilized Indians and the rest the mixed blood of the Indian, negro and Spanish, with a much smaller ratio of Spanish blood than in Salvador.

Thus we have a country about the size of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and New England combined, which has the most wonderful resources and the greatest opportunity for enterprise, but which is constantly blighted by the petty wars for the advance of selfish spoilsmen. The country lies too near other civilized countries to have outside Nations be indifferent to what goes on there. The construction of the Panama Canal will make Central American politics of very high importance in the future. One of the highways of the world lies across the Isthmus, and it will not do to have the peace of this continually disturbed. We found this out at the time of the discovery of gold in California, when very serious troubles arose and brought the United States and Great Britain uncomfortably near to war. It was these troubles which gave the filibuster, Walker, his opportunity. The United States and Mexico have determined that the condition of things in Central America must show a radical improvement, and it is not unlikely that if occasion demands they will put on a much more energetic pressure than they have as yet to compel peace among the corrupt spoilsmen of Central America.

Prof. Cozzi, the distinguished French surgeon, has been making a tour of the United States, and comes back full of praise of our hospitals, medical service generally, and particularly of our trained nurses. He says that there is nothing in the German, English or French hospitals to equal that which he found in ours. The American nurse is a lady, and is on the same social plane as the doctor or the wealthy patient. She receives a great deal more consideration than the same attendant would in the European hospitals. In Paris a head nurse only receives \$16 a month, while in the United States the same grade of service brings from \$100 to \$120. A Parisian family would not think of allowing a nurse to dine at the family table, nor could a young man marry a nurse without hopelessly lowering himself. It is quite different in this country, and the professor thinks that possibly the best road to a happy marriage is by way of service in this capacity.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs is an artless chap. In speaking of the trial and execution of Prof. Ferrer he said:

"To this sentence Spanish opinion is naturally better informed than public opinion abroad with the details antecedent to the affair just closed."

It is needless to remark that the real sentiments of the Spanish Nation have not been allowed to cross the frontier. There is a good deal in the stories that reached the outside world as to the atrocities perpetrated by the Anarchists and Socialists at Barcelona were horrible beyond expression, and if Prof. Ferrer was a leader in these his punishment was just. Brutal murder retards rather than advances the cause of liberty. The wild excesses at Barcelona set back the cause of popular government in Spain a quarter of a century, just as the Reign of Terror in France brought about Napoleonism as a refuge and protection, and postponed the Republic for 75 years.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(Continued from page one.)

ling slowly and with deliberate aim. The Alabama tried to disable the Kearsarge at long range with her great 11-inch rifle, but the aim was bad, and the Kearsarge steamed rapidly to where her smashing 11-inch gun could get in their fierce work, and immediately her trained gunners began to show that they which our people had predecessors in the War of 1812. Every shot from the deep-mouthed Dahlgrens struck the Alabama like a thunderbolt and tore ragged gaps in her sides. It was the same marvelous story as that of the frigate actions between the British and American ships in the War of 1812 where an American frigate could run alongside of the best ship of her class in the enemy's navy, and in a few minutes reduce her to a helpless hulk by the superiority of her fire.

In less than an hour the Kearsarge had the Alabama at her mercy, and ranged across her bow with a raking fire to complete the victory, when Semmes' main-deck gun, which had been kept in readiness for a second shot, shortly after the ship sank beneath the water.

This brilliant success of the Kearsarge took a heavy weight from President Lincoln's mind, and cleared up his foreign relations in the most delightful way. It paid off a good many of the debts which our people had been laying up against Great Britain, and, somehow or other, the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries began to be impressed by the thought that even as to the expediency of recognizing the Southern Confederacy.

Lowering Political Skies.

The lack of decisive military success brought its usual train of troubles in a still more flagrant form. The arrest and banishment of Vallandigham had only temporarily released the activities of the Knights of the Golden Circle. They grew more audacious, more numerous, more outspoken, with every discouraging, saddest and darkest came up from the South. They changed the name of the military part of their organization from Knights of the Golden Circle to Sons of Liberty, American Knights, Illinois, etc. It was the same traitorous organization all the same. At one time there were, according to reliable evidence, 150,000 of them in Ohio. They were enrolled in regular military companies, met periodically for drill, and held themselves in readiness for a general uprising when some crushing defeat should overtake Grant or Sherman.

Nor was this the only fire in the rear which President Lincoln had to encounter. It can hardly be said that a member of his Cabinet, save Edwin M. Stanton, was truly loyal to him. The whole body of Washington politicians and the majority of those throughout the States were more or less distinctly hostile to him. The politicians in Washington are generally of sorts with the President of their own party, but Lincoln had to meet more of this than any other President, unless possibly Grant. Secretary Chase was openly hostile to Lincoln's policy, and was a candidate for the succession to President Lincoln. He gathered around him a powerful clique of politicians and newspapers. These were sharply critical of Lincoln's every act, either condoning his mistakes or his manner of execution. Chase had started out as a Democrat, and continued to be a Democrat to the end of his days. He was a party politician because of his subservience to slavery, and never ceased to hope that the Democrats of the North would shake off their connections with the pro-Slavery element, and unite with the moderate Republicans to make him President. He had been Governor of Ohio and United States Senator by such a coalition, and he hoped until the day of his death that a similar combination to carry him into the Presidential chair.

Still more disturbing was the attitude of the radical Republicans, the Abolitionists, who inveighed bitterly and persistently that the war was not being prosecuted with sufficient vigor; that the destruction of slavery was not made a more radical and more energetic policy; that President Lincoln was too weak for his great office, and that his Administration had been guilty of all manner of extravagance, waste, corruption, favoritism and heartless sacrifice of human lives to no purpose. The men who held this attitude issued a call to the veterans of the war to meet at Cleveland, in pursuance of which a National convention met at Cleveland, May 31, 1864. This planted itself on the principle that the war was not being prosecuted with sufficient vigor, and that the rebellion should be suppressed by force of arms, slavery pro- hibited by constitutional amendment, that there be a constitutional amendment to elect the President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people, and that the lands of the rebels should be confiscated and sold to soldiers and actual settlers. Upon this platform they nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President and John C. Cochrane for Vice President.

President Lincoln had apparently been all unmindful of the many intrigues and machinations against his re-nomination. He was bent only upon prosecuting the war to victory, restoring the Union, and so expressed himself and acted on all occasions. It became necessary to issue another call for 300,000 men to be sent to the front, and to issue an order to draft unless the quotas were filled. It was attempted to dissuade him from this on the ground of political expediency, but he would not help hurting immensely his prospects for re-nomination. He did not hesitate a moment under the influence of these arguments, but issued the call, and ordered the draft.

The National Convention.

The National Convention of the Republican Party was held at Baltimore June 8, 1864, and the interest of the country was naturally intense as to the nominee. Few of the leading politicians and newspapers had any doubts as to the nomination, and many of them were outspokenly against it. The New York Herald had tried to maintain an independent position, and was distinctly opposed to the re-nomination, and loud in its calls for a new man. Horace Greeley and the New York Tribune changed from from day to day, sometimes being for Lincoln, and more often for some new man who would be more radical and aggressive and more distinctly hostile to slavery. Kansas, Missouri, and other States, loud in their opposition to Lincoln, with the erratic Jas. H. Lane fulminating at every opportunity against the re-nomination, and the mistakes of the war and who were assumed to be mistakes. But after the convention had heard the Kansas, Missouri and Kentucky orators to the limit of their power, and saw the wave of feeling that left no question about Lincoln's re-nomination, and suddenly seemed never to be heard of again, the nomination, Lane came over and defended the Administration in a masterly speech, and the Missouri delegation, which had been the first to make for Gen. Grant, asked leave to change it in order to make the nomination unanimous.

The next question was the nomination of a running mate, and while there was a strong feeling for the re-nomination of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President, it was decided and was better policy to nominate Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, who was a Democrat, a slaveholder and representative of the loyalists of this State, and who had bravely faced the Secessionists, conspirators both in the halls of the Senate and at home, under the shadow of the great Smoky Mountains. Johnson received the nomination, and his better acceptance was the keynote of the day of the Southern loyalists.

"It is vain to attempt to reconstruct the Union with the distracting element slavery in it. Experience has demonstrated its incompatibility with free and republican governments, and it would be unwise and unjust longer to continue it as one of the basis of the country. While it remained subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States I yielded to it my support; but when it became rebellious and attempted to rise above the Government and control its actions, I threw my humble influence against it."

The platform adopted was pitched on a high, heroic key, well befitting the exalted days of the Republic. In accepting the nomination President Lincoln said:

"I view this call to a second term as in nowise more flattering to myself than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work than any one less severely schooled to the task."

The Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention met in Chicago Aug. 29, at the darkest period of that battle-Summer, and it had a full representation from the Free-Soil, Secessionist element in the Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. In it were tried men of illustrious hostility to Mr. Lincoln's Administration, from the Democrats, who were in favor of vigorous efforts to restore the Union, but utterly opposed to any emancipation of the slaves; to fierce, unapologetic opponents of the war in every shape and form. The leaders of the Knights of the Golden Circle were there in force, and they were only waiting for a signal, arming and drilling for a second rebellion to break out upon the signal of any crushing disaster to either Grant or Sherman. These men were ripe for the war of the Union armies, and compel the immediate cessation of all military operations, attacking them. They had grown so bold and so powerful that in Indiana they had tried to take an overt step in their treason by the passage of a bill removing the military power from the hands of Oliver P. Morton, the great War Governor, transferring the Indian-apolis Arsenal and the military stores of the State to a Board of Copperheads, Commissioners, and making ready to recall the Indiana troops from the front. The passage of this infamous bill was only prevented by the Republican members of the Legislature leaving the State, thereby making a quorum impossible.

The Democrats from the Eastern States, who were opposed to the draft, to war taxes and to the dominance of the Republican officials, were led by such comparatively far-minded men as Horace Mann, Governor of Massachusetts, who had hopes of the nomination coming to him. Seymour made what seemed to him a most radical anti-war speech, in which he went to the limit of the Eastern opposition, but it was excessively tame in comparison with the fiery treason flaming in the utterances of the Copperheads and the Knights of the Golden Circle. Carleton from the Western and Border States. From hotel balconies and from dry-goods boxes under lamp posts rabble-rousing demagogues, like Rev. Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, denounced Lincoln as a vile usurper, traitor and tyrant, who had sent 600,000 of the best young men of the Nation to the slaughter pen to rob the South of their negroes. With tens of thousands of these youths already in their graves, with a loss of life such as has never known since the days of Sennacherib, this odious despot was calling daily for the shedding of more blood. His only thought was to kill.

The War Democrats received little consideration. One of the leading speakers said: "There is no real difference between the War Democrat and an Abolitionist. They are links of one sausage, made out of the same dog." The Illinois division of the Knights of the Golden Circle, calling themselves the Illinois National Guard, had been had been to precipitate a new rebellion, and their plans were perfected to take advantage of the great assemblage, overrunning the Convention, and releasing the 8,000 rebel prisoners confined there, set free to Chicago, and definitely inaugurate a war as the South. Vallandigham was firing upon Fort Sumter, C. Vallandigham, who had been allowed to come back from Canada, was a master spirit in the convention, and framed the platform. In this platform he was making a map of the particular sting being that four years of effort to restore the Union by war had been a failure. Therefore, an armistice was called for, which meant nothing else than the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy.

The moderate Democrats had been wholly overlooked in the convention, yet the fire-eating instigators of the new rebellion hesitated at the last moment to press their victory to its conclusion by nominating a man of the type of Vallandigham. They made an effort to proppitiate the Democrats generally by selecting Gen. George B. McClellan as their candidate, who had been Vallandigham's coadjutor in Congress in opposition to the necessary war legislation, for Vice President.

(To be continued.)

The marble statue of the late United States Senator Matthew Quay was quietly put into place in the State House at Harrisburg, Oct. 16, without any ceremony. The unavailing consisted of the removal of the wrapping paper and cloth which had been placed around the statue to prevent its injury during transportation. The statue occupies a commanding position on the left of the first landing of the great marble stairway, and can be seen from almost any point in the rotunda. It is high above the reach of any vandal hands.

Visitors to the beautiful Bay of Avon, about 30 miles from San Pedro, the port of Los Angeles, are taken out in glass-bottomed boats, thru which they can study the finny inhabitants of the deep as they live. The laymen are even more interested in this than the scientists, and a trip in a glass-bottomed boat is quite an attraction. The boats range from rowboats to large side-wheel steamers, and it is said that more than \$100,000 is already invested in them. The observer looks down thru the bottom as if looking into a well, with his elbows resting on a padded support. The glass magnifies slightly, so as to gather in all the light reflected from the bottom. The best view is had from the small boats, as they can go well in to the shore. A most interesting sight is that of the kelp, which appears as a huge vine whose leaves rise and fall in the water. Countless animals of all kinds and refuge and food in the kelp, as described as looking like a great band of amber against the vivid turquoise of the water.